

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 12, 1850.

For the National Era

SKETCHES OF OUR VILLAGE.

No. 4.

MILLER.—CHAPTER I.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"Full gentry ringeth the village round,

Fair maids gush on the grist—"

"Come, taste my fragrant meal!"

"The miller's a worthy man,

And man has double fee;

So draw the slates in the church's dam,

And let the stream gree free."

Song of the Elfin Miller.

Far up amid the deep, tangled thickets, and cedar groves of old "Totoket, spring forth numberless mountain brooks, that come leaping and tumbling down the rugged mountain sides, calling to one another in merry musical voices, like children at hide and seek, until wearied with their sport, and catching, as it were, the deep solemn voice of the ocean, they mingle their waters in one channel, and with hushed voices go winding quietly through our village, to seek the bosom of their mighty mother.

After this "meeting of the waters," the stream winds along for about two miles, through a broken valley, then making a sudden turn, finds itself imprisoned between two hills, across the southern opening of which is a massive dam, built of great black logs, against which the indignant water dashes and foams, and then subduing, drips, with an indescribable, mournful murmur, as if bewailing its fate, while the distant voice of old ocean calls in vain for her child. The eastern bank rises in a high bluff, then stretches away in wide pastures, but on the west the ground slopes gradually back, and, sheer from the water's edge, is studded with magnificent oaks, walnuts, and maples, interspersed with here and there a dark and stately cedar. The pond stretches back a half mile or so, and along its margin that the quiet water lilles, like fairy boats, intermingled with tall flags and the tassels of the drooping alders. Close by the dam, and half overhanging the water, as if it ever had a fancy to topple in, stands the weather-beaten mill, with its great skeleton-looking wheel, which, like some giant minister, grinds and pounds the limpid water, until it exhalts away in glittering spray, or, escaping from its clutches, sighs faintly amid the willow roots and rushes that fringe its bed below the bridge. The floor within is strewn with sacks and powdered over with meal, over which the tracks of the miller and his visitors, describe all manner of figures; the cobwebs overhead are coated over until they look like frosty flowers, and the

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Money, money was his dream by day and night—his god, and to it he had sacrificed his manhood—his humanity. True, after maturely counting the cost, he married, late in life, his housekeeper, to save her wages, wisely considering that she would eat no more as his wife than as his housekeeper; and, besides, in this way, he should gain possession of not only what he had paid her, but also the small sum which she already possessed when she came there. There was one result of this marriage, which, although it could hardly fail, in the end, of exerting a humanizing influence over him, seemed for many years to render him only more miserly and grasping. This was the birth of a son, whose existence cost his mother her life. It would be wrong to say that the miller did not feel some unusual thrills about his heart as he gazed upon the helpless infant, or a strange sensation of terror and awe as he looked upon the rigid features of her whom he had called wife. But scars were seen within the graveyard pressed over her, when his thoughts returned to their wondred channel, and avarice began to repine that she did not live to nurse the child. It would have been such a

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How long his father would have kept him at home, with no teacher save his old nurse, if the boy himself had not expressed a wish to go to school, we cannot say. But all through the pleasant spring days the child had seen a tall, spare woman, leading a little girl about his own size, come along the winding cart-path which led through the woods, until they reached a pair of bars by the roadside. Here, after helping the little girl over, and placing a gaily-colored basket by the side of the son of the old Cromwellian in the village graveyard, that he could realize it was his, it was a brief and a quiet visit to find a few hours of rest, and then the woman left her, and retraced her path through the woods, after turning to mark the progress of the child as she moved down the green lane. And about the same hour in the afternoon, when the shadows began to lengthen, the little girl came tripping up the lane, swinging her basket in her hand, and was met, either by the pale-faced woman, or a white-haired old man.

Isaac was very curious about these people, and Widow Barker told him that the child was Mercy Ward, on her way to school; and that she lived with her mother and grandfather at the distance of more than a mile on the other side of the woods.

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST 15, 1850.

**ED** Will not some of our friends at different post offices, where several subscriptions to the *Era* are now running out, see to it that they are renewed in time? This kind of friendly attention is required to keep up the circulation of a paper conducted rigidly on the cash system, as the *Era* is.

## ABSENCE.

Regard for our own health and that of our family requires that we allow ourselves a few weeks respite from editorial labors and anxieties. It is with extreme reluctance we leave while Congress is still in session, but we have endeavored amply to provide for the paper, during the three or four weeks of our absence. There are some matters of interest which call for attention in this number, but we have no time for them now.

## CONGRESS OF TUESDAY.

We have only room to announce that on Tuesday the bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 of 35 to 18 ayes. The vote, together with some account of the proceedings of the day, will be given in our next week's issue. Nothing of importance transpired in the House of Representatives; though a further notice of it will be given next week. We are unable to furnish the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the California bill. They were, however, the same as that upon the engrossment.

## PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATION.

It were presumption to attempt to predict at this time the condition of Parties in eighteen hundred and fifty-two; but it is not probable that the Presidential contest will be confined to two or even three political organizations.

The Washington *Union* is intent on preserving the unity of the old Democratic Party, and declines to see or report any movements in the Northern section of it, calculated to alienate Southern feelings. The *Southern Press*, aiming at a general disorganization of all Parties, with a view to the formation of a strong Southern organization, in which the venerable distinctions of *Whig* and *Democrat* may be forever buried, industriously chronicles whatever anti-slavery demonstrations are made by Northern Whigs and Democrats; so as to show the South that slavery can expect no quarter from any class of politicians at the North.

It cannot be denied that in some of the Free States there are indications of a reunion of the remaining elements of Democracy, under the plastic influence of Hunkerism, but nothing has yet occurred to warrant the belief that the Party in all the Free States can be brought to act unitedly in the Presidential campaign of 1852. Even in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, where Hunkerism is in the ascendancy, there are signs of disaffection, and manifest materials of discord, which need but an occasion to produce a general rupture. The State organ of the Democrats in Indiana, has become an echo of the Washington *Union*, but other journals of the Party maintain an independent tone, and are disposed to follow its lead. The Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania have mustered strength enough in their State Convention to revoke all that the Democracy of that State has hitherto said against slavery, but Wilmett's District still remains sound, and, we venture the prediction that the next election will show that the back-track policy is a disastrous one. Michigan has been placed in a false position. The minority that relieved General Cass from his instructions misrepresented, we are assured, the Democratic sentiment of the State.

In other States the struggle between the Liberal and Conservative Democrats is violent with varying results. The policy of the latter is to put down Wilmett's Provision, to suppress all agitation concerning slavery, and to beware every active opponent of Slavery Extension. Hence, their unrelenting proscription of the honorable Hamlin. An avowed, efficient advocate of the Wilmett Provision. For the sake of defeating his reelection to the Senate of the United States, they were willing to postpone an election, and take the chance of a Whig triumph, and, finally, when forced to a trial, they threw their votes to the last against him, so that his return to the Senate was made to depend upon Free Soil votes. In the House, the whole number of votes was 150, necessary to a choice, 76. Mr. Hamlin received 76; Mr. Evans, (whig,) 46; Mr. Anderson, (Conservative, Compromise Democrat,) 21; Scattering, 6. All the Free Soil members but one voted for Hamlin. In the Senate, the whole number of votes was 29; necessary to a choice 15. Mr. Hamlin received 16; Mr. Evans, 7; Mr. Anderson, 6; Mr. Terrell, 1; blank 1. All the Free-Soilers but one voted for Hamlin.

This election of Mr. Hamlin, the refusal of the Legislature to repeat its anti-slavery instructions for the accommodation of Mr. Bradford, and the new and stringent resolves in favor of the Jeffersonian policy of Slavery Restriction, attest the predominance of Liberal Democracy in the State of Maine, and furnish sufficient ground for the prediction that no Hunker candidate for the Presidency in 1852 can call on the Democratic strength of that State.

In Connecticut, the Conservatives claimed a majority in the Legislature, but the signal failure of their attempt to elect one of their own number, United States Senator, and the passage of Wilmett's Provision Resolves by the House of Representatives, exposed their weakness, and overwhelmed them with mortification.

The Democracy of Massachusetts will never dare try a campaign under Pro-Slavery leaders. What its real indications are may be inferred from the large support given to John G. Palfrey, at the last election in his district, by Democratic voters, in the face of the remonstrances of the *Washington Union*, and its sympathetic co-laborer, the *Boston Post*.

In Vermont, the union of the Democrats and Free-Soilers is maintained, despite the protests of a few disaffected Conservatives; and in the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, States controlled by what is called the Old Line Democracy, resolves against Compromise and in favor of the Anti-Slavery policy of the Ordinance of 1787, have been lately passed by one or both branches.

can find room for. He puts Clay in any other than an enviable position, and scouts the very idea of a compromise, where there is no power to make a compromise, and nothing to be gained by making one. It would be a dolt, that if the bill should pass, it would extend slavery over a large portion of New Mexico, and fasten that incurable pestilence upon a free country. His position is the more laudable, because he is a Southern man. He is compelled not only to re-nounce his principles, but to do it in a manner which he incurs the severest censure. His main course will doubtless cost him his seat in Congress, but he will earn a name worth a thousand such honors. What a rebuke his unfinishing course is upon the cringing poltroons of the North."

To the State of New York we look as the great battle-field between Liberal and Conservative Democracy. The reunion of the two sections has not secured internal concord, nor has harmonized opposing principles, had not extinguished the differences of opinion which prevail between the two sections of Democrats all over the country. The Hunker leaders still regard an alliance with the supporters of Slavery as a tower of strength, and find the true representative of their principles and policy in Daniel S. Dickinson, whose reelection to the Senate they seem disposed to make a test question. The Barnburners acknowledge no Democracy that does not stand itself upon the doctrine of Human Rights, and seek to establish equal and exact justice for all men. The names by which the two classes are known, they no longer use; but their characteristic differences exist in full force. There will soon be a State Democratic Convention, in which the opposing elements will each seek expression and ascendancy. If the Convention should succeed in preventing any expression of opinion against Slavery, or forcing through non-comstitutional resolutions, and secure the ascendancy of men of their own school, the Democracy of New York will be paralyzed or divided; it will lose its power, by the alienation of men of principle, or there will be again two rival organizations. Should the Liberal Democrats prevail, the Democracy of New York will then take its place in the van of the Liberal Democracy of the United States. Its example will determine the character and policy of the Democratic organization in a majority of the non-slaveholding States; everywhere throughout the North the Liberal element will become the controlling one, and in 1852 probably seek in Thomas H. Benton its true representative.

What is the condition of the Southern section of the Democracy? A portion of it, not the majority, we think, clings to the old national organization, and would be glad to rally in Baltimore in 1852, on the doctrine of Non-Intervention, as expounded by General Cass; but the majority will be satisfied with nothing less than Intervention, or, if the Convention should succeed in preventing any expression of opinion against Slavery, or forcing through non-comstitutional resolutions, and secure the ascendancy of men of their own school, the Democracy of New York will be paralyzed or divided; it will lose its power, by the alienation of men of principle, or there will be again two rival organizations. Should the Liberal Democrats prevail, the Democracy of New York will then take its place in the van of the Liberal Democracy of the United States. Its example will determine the character and policy of the Democratic organization in a majority of the non-slaveholding States; everywhere throughout the North the Liberal element will become the controlling one, and in 1852 probably seek in Thomas H. Benton its true representative.

The summer winds have lingered long among the hoary boughs.

Like a trusting heart's affection at the shrine of early vows:

"The Smiles of the Green Spirit" hath been on us lovingly,

And our good hearts have mirrored back its sunshines gratefully.

Last night, the spirit of the storm came down with angry sweep,

Roaring from out the dim old oaves where winter tempests sleep;

The gentle gales shrank shuddering from his breath as he whistled steel;

And the blue fires froze in terror, underneath his icy feet.

The summer leaves had changed their robes of beauty long ago,

And lay quiet waiting for their winding-sheet of snow;

But the summer breezes, whispering among the faded flowers,

Had almost won our fancy back to summer's golden hours.

It was well that they departed, in the glory and the calm, when the sun was shading brightness, and the air was breathing balm.

Oh! when we lay our human flowers in the shadow of the tomb,

Do we know that they are taken from "the evil days to come?"

The tempest came at midnight, in its clouded majesty—

We started from our sleeping, and our thoughts were on howling winds, and shrieking blasts, went raving on its way.

But vanished, with the shadows, at the dawning of the day.

On the hill-top gleams the fresh undrawn snow, lost in the emerald circles of evergreen.

And everywhere it glances up to greet the dashing spray—that gift of frost from the overflowing sky.

The little snow-balls—soft as silver stars,

And the heart of wiser childhood feels a joy until before;

I only think upon the poor—the shivering on their way—

"But God will temper to the lambs" the wintry wind to day!

December 4, 1849.

\* The Indians gave this appellation to the beautiful sea and summer that has since been christened by their own name.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.

We publish on our fourth page the message of the President of the United States, communicating a correspondence between the Federal Executive and the Executive of Texas. The President takes the ground that what is commonly called New Mexico is a Territory of the United States, placed by the Treaty under the protection of the General Government, the Executive Department of which is solemnly bound to enforce the provisions of the Treaty which secures to the New Mexicans the free enjoyment of their property, liberty, and religion; and that should Texas attempt by any civil pose, armed or unarmed, or by her militia, to extend her laws over the Territory, and enforce them, or to obstruct any law of the United States, she becomes a trespasser, and must be resisted by the civil and, if necessary, the whole military power of the Federal Government.

This position of the President is firmly, but mildly taken, and fortified by arguments that must commend it to the good sense of the great majority of the American People, in all sections. A few hot-headed politicians clamor against the message, as a proclamation that the President has drawn his sword against a Sovereign State. Texas has drawn or threatened to draw her sword against the United States, and the President simply calls her attention to the fact that, as the Chief Executive officer of the Federal Government, authorized and obligated to employ the military power, if necessary, to repel any invasion of its Territory, or to put down any obstruction to its laws, he must draw the sword if she attempt to execute her threat. Less than this he could not do. To neglect the high duty of taking care that "the laws be faithfully executed," would be perjury, and justly subject him to impeachment.

Texas is now forewarned. If "Texas militia," march into New Mexico, "there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders."

The course of action which the President has distinctly marked out for himself, is the same as that resolved on by the late Executive. In the early part of General Taylor's term, it seemed to us that he had no clear conception of the rights and duties of the United States in relation to New Mexico. The orders transmitted from the War Department, to the commanding officer in the Territory, directing him not to resist the efforts of Texas to establish her jurisdiction, favored her aggressive designs upon New Mexico. The country was startled; and every citizen who questioned the fraudulent claim of Texas, was displeased with the attitude apparently assumed by the Chief Executive. The Cabinet could not remain insensible to Public Sentiment; and the Executive must have reconsidered and modified its decision; for, in a message communicated to Congress June 17th, it distinctly stated that the Territory in question was acquired by the United States, had continued in the possession of the United States, and ought to continue until the boundary should be determined by the competent authority. It is well understood that General Taylor was about to publish a message reinforcing this view, and announcing his purpose to maintain the authority of the Federal Government in the new Territory, so far as the Slavery Question will play a more prominent part in the next Presidential campaign, than it did in the last, that it will shiver to atoms the Democratic Party, and either secure a Whig triumph, or prevent an election of President by the People, throwing it into the House of Representatives, where, if we mistake not the signs of the times, they will meet with an overwhelming disfavour.

## OBSTRUCTION THREATENED.

It has been impossible to ascertain what the extreme Southern members of the Senate intend to do in reference to California. Some suppose that, after a fair discussion, and the use of the means of parliamentary opposition, they will not attempt by forcible measures to thwart the will of the majority. Others see in the policy by which Utah and the Texas boundary question have been thrust ahead of California, in the three days' speech of Mr. Yale, and in the speeches impending from the extreme wing of the South, indications of a purpose to stave off all action in regard to the new State. The latter opinion seems to derive confirmation from the following letter in the *Cincinnati Mercury*, from Mr. Heart, one of the editors of that paper, who, we may presume, speaks by authority.

"Correspondence of the Mercury."

"WASHINGTON, August 3, 1850.

"The Senate was not in session to-day, and the proceedings of the House were without interest. The Indiana Appropriation bill being under consideration, and that of the friends of the South that body feel is their duty to oppose and obstruct the aggressive measures of the majority in all the means which are afforded by the rules of the House, and by these, properly applied and resolutely persisted in, the passage of any measure can be delayed until the day of doom." To those who

want to "weigh in the balance, and find out whether the scales of justice are really balanced," I advise them to consult the Supreme Court; but we have no doubt that the policy recommended by the President will meet the views of the majority in both Houses of Congress. We regret that he did not adhere entirely to the policy of General Taylor; but we rejoice that, so far as his own action is concerned, he has proclaimed his purpose to protect New Mexico, by all the power of the Government, till the conflicting claims respecting her Territory be settled by the competent authority, whatever that may be. In this determination he will be sustained undoubtedly by the American People.

To this we replied in an editorial, dated January 26, 1850. As it was written more than five years ago, while we were publishing a paper in

## AN AFFRAY — THE ARREST OF WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN.

We copy from the *National Intelligencer* of last Saturday, the following account of a transaction which has excited much sensation in this community:

"**ARREST OF RUNAWAY SLAVER.**—The police of this city succeeded in Thursday night, to present an opportunity to a popular and effectual measure, which they may profitably call the *Anti-slavery Bill*. The *Anti-slavery Bill*, and a runaway slave named William L. Chaplin, and a runaway slave named David Cox, and Captain Goddard, attempted to stop the carriage, in which was the two runaway negroes. On the attempt made by Mr. W. Smith, who accompanied him in order to seize the slaves, who captured, and another named Garland, who made his escape, out of the District and the ownership of their masters, towards a free state.

"The police officers having watched the movements of Chaplin, and seen him leave the city about ten o'clock in a carriage, which he drove himself, traced him to the residence of Francis P. Blair, Esq. Here the officers, Handy, Woldard, Davis, Cox, and Captain Goddard, attempted to stop the carriage, in which was the two runaway negroes.

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ried a seat to the delegate from New Mexico, although the latter made no secret of his hostility to the institution of slavery, and although the anti-slavery Constitution of his constituents was on the desks of Congress, and the question of his admission was complicated with the claim of Texas. This timid, indecisive policy on the part of Utah, while it failed to secure the favor of the South, has awakened suspicion and doubt on the part of the North. No possible good can come of it. Let Utah take her stand by the side of California and New Mexico as a free State, and, like them, present herself at the door of the Union with the Declaration of Independence embodied in her Constitution. This will settle the question more effectually than twenty compromise bills. It would not be possible for the ultra-slave faction to resist the will of the inhabitants of the entire acquisition from Mexico. The three-fold cord could not be broken. Besides, it becomes the people of Utah to consider that, in their peculiar circumstances, the religious faith for the quiet enjoyment of which they have made so many sacrifices will be justly held responsible for their action in this matter. Toleration of slavery will not be likely to facilitate the popular recognition of their claim as Saints of the Latter Day. The condition of many of the older sects in this country, rent and divided on the question of slavery, should be an effectual warning to them to meet the evil at the outset, and exclude forever from their community an element of perpetual contest and disturbance. The time for action has fully come. A decision between freedom and slavery is pressed upon them. God grant that it may be made in accordance with sound policy and the claims of humanity.

J. G. W.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

**REGINALD HASTINGS.** By Eliot Warburton. New York: The Harper. For sale by Frank Warburton, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This is a tale of the troublous times of the civil war in England in the seventeenth century, in the form of an autobiography, in which a strong light is thrown upon the social life of that period. Warburton, it will be remembered, is the author of "Hochelga," "The Crescent and the Cross," &c.

**LETTERS ARNOLD AND LIZZIE WILSON.** Boston: E. Little & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

Mr. Little has given to the public, in very neat form, these two beautiful stories, from the pen of the accomplished author of *Emilia Wyndham*.

**GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.** September. For sale as above.

This popular Magazine comes to us with its usual attractions. Among the contributors, we observe our friend, Dr. Wm. Elder, who has furnished an abstruse article on the Doctrine of Forms, in his characteristic style.

**DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGINNERING.** Oliver Byrne, editor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

Numbers 14 and 15 of this valuable and important work have been received. We see no reason to change the opinion of it we formerly made.

**BALFOUR'S ENGLISHMAN MAGAZINE.** July 1850. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Book-seller, Washington, D. C.

We are glad to see in this number part 11th of the story of the "Green Hand." It has kept alive a monthly interest in us for the last year, and should it continue another year, we shall read on with interest unfading. The political articles are bigoted, and strictly conservative, but it is worth while to read them for the sake of keeping in lively remembrance the notion of a past age.

The number before us commences a new volume, presenting a proper occasion for new subscriptions to a Magazine, whose reputation is world-wide.

**PROGRESS IN THE NORTHWEST.** By W. D. Galagher. Cincinnati, H. W. Derby.

We are indebted to our Cincinnati friends for copies of this publication. An annual discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Ohio, by its President, Wm. D. Galagher, the poet and literary pioneer of the West. As might be expected, it abounds in valuable statements of the resources of the Northwest—and just comprehensive views of its duties and destiny. We hope our esteemed friend, the author, will soon find time to resume and complete the series of articles he commenced some months since for the Era, treating on the subject which is the theme of this discourse.

**BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.** Cincinnati, Ohio.

This journal is a tri-monthly, of sixty-five pages, published at one dollar per volume of twelve numbers. It is a unique publication, embodying the bold theories and curious researches of its editor in anthropology. His field of labor is unlimited, and he is a most indefatigable, untiring worker. We are startled by some of his theories, half incredulous at some of his experiments, but never feel inclined to deride or undervalue the labors of one who, with so much assiduity and ingenuity, is endeavoring to throw light upon the world of mind. We cannot hesitate to commend his publication to our readers.

**HARPER'S.** By W. M. Thackeray. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Frank Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Number 5 of the history of Pendleton, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and his greatest enemy, has been laid on our table. It is most amusing, if not a veritable history.

**LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHey.** The Harper. For sale as above.

Four parts comprise Mr. Southey's entertaining correspondence, between the ages of thirty-eight and forty-five. The work will be completed in two more numbers.

**PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION.** By Benson J. Lossing. Published and for sale as above.

We have reviewed four numbers of this beautiful publication, noticed some weeks since in our paper. It is got up in a very handsome style, and, with its fine illustrations by pen and pencil of Revolutionary Life, must prove a delightful family book.

**ANTONIO'S FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION.** By W. Wilkie Collins. Published and for sale as above.

This romance of the fifth century, we have not had time to read, but we have seen it very highly spoken of in newspapers and reviews.

**GIBSON'S HOME.** The Harper. For sale as above.

We acknowledge our obligations to the publishers, for the fourth and fifth volumes of this standard republication. The energy with which they carry on their enterprises is worthy of all praise. We have spoken before of the peculiar value of the convenient edition of Gibson.

**LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL.** Edited by William Beattie, M. A. Two volumes. New York: The Harper. For sale as above.

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**LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL.** Edited by William Beattie, M. A. Two volumes. New York: The Harper. For sale as above.

The Harper has always been a favorite of ours, and we thank the biographer for the affectionate spirit in which he has exhibited the life of his friend. We cannot do better at this time than to quote the following passage from a letter of Washington Irving, concerning the merits of this work:

"It is," he says, "a great act of justice to the memory of a distinguished man, whose character has not been sufficiently known. It gives an insight into his domestic as well as his literary life, and lays open the springs of all his actions and the causes of all his contraries of conduct."

We now see the real difficulties he had to contend with in the early part of his literary career; the worldly cares which paled his spirit to the earth whenever it would wing its way to the skies. The domestic afflictions tugging at his heart,

strings even in his hours of genial intercourse, and covering his very smiles into spasms; the anxious days and sleepless nights praying upon his delicate organization, and producing that morbid sensibility and nervous irritability which at times, concealed the real sweetness and amenity of his nature, and obscured the bounded generosity of his heart?

This is high and generous praise from one who, as he himself confesses, once entertained an erroneous opinion of Campbell's character.

**ELEMENTARY SKETCHES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.** By the late Rev. Sydney Smith, A. M. New York: The Harper. For sale as above.

In a series of popular colloquial lectures, delivered to a miscellaneous audience, and composed within a diocesan of less than four hundred pages, we cannot expect an elaborate and complete survey of the field of moral and mental philosophy. But, we differ in opinion from the writer of a note prefixed to the volume, who says the lectures "are scarcely more than an enumeration of those great men that have originated and created on this important science, with a short account of their various opinions, and frequent compliations from their works?" He certainly makes use of the writings of these great men, but Sydney Smith was accustomed to do his own thinking and writing; and this volume of fragmentary lectures is imbued by the writer's own genius, enlivened by his characteristic fancy and humor.

**A TREATISE ON THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.** By Jeff. Tiffey, Esq. Published by J. C. Clegg, Cleveland, Ohio.

This author is a lawyer of character and experience, possessing unusual powers of denunciation. The work comprehends a pretty full examination of the powers and duties of the Federal Government in relation to slavery. The whole subject is admirably arranged, and treated with unusual perspicuity, and is compressed in 144 pages (double-columned) for ready reference.

The treatment of the subject is clear and forcible, and the author's style is forcible and forcible.

**Mr. TURNER.** The Senate adjourned.

**Mr. BROWN.** The Senate adjourned.

**Mr. TURNER.** The Senate adjourned.

**Mr. TURNER.**

